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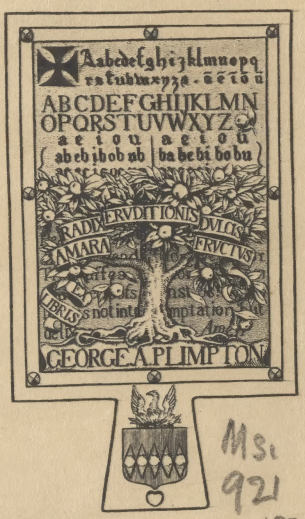
444 —— 484



Ms.
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1820
vol. II

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Institution

-provement was the benefit accruing to the Guard of the Char-ity: the income of the chapel being raised from a tri-fling amount to £700 a year: which was further increas'd by the erection of the east, & the enlargement of the western gallery, by his recommendation & under his superintendence. He also was the first person who set the example of letting a por-tion of the Hospital estate on a building lease, which has since been so successfully followed up greatly to the profit of the concern. Altogether, from the period of the procuration of the charter by Coram, no one had exerted himself so much to pro-mote the purposes of the foundation; but by becoming a candi-date for the Treasurership, which saves houserent, he lost the merit of being thought purely disinterested in his services: & seems to have suffered in his influence accordingly: & he certainly he [illegible] experienced in full measure the irksome consequences of that party spirit into which, such is human nature, all sub-lunary affairs degenerate, although pecuniary [illegible] incentives may no ways intervene. A court of East India, or of the Bank directors, is not liable to differ in sentiment, with more acrimo-ny, than may, & have, a committee of the Foundling, or of the May-dalen Hospital. The disputes among the former in the time of the revered Doctor White, then the respectable Treasurer, were productive of so much vexation & ill blood that he resigned in disgust. And among the posthumous papers of William Harrison was found a summary of his principal services to the Charity. The reason of this enumeration, according to an observation pre-fixed, being that "M.E—— told him, he never had done any "thing for the Charity."

Our subject must have found consolation for such treatment from [illegible] his colleagues in the advantages which

-tion, ~~which had opened a new era in navigation~~ would
have been earnestly & anxiously desired by all who contempla
-ted the vast importance of Chronometry to
the application

could not but averse to the proper objects of the Founding Institute from the zealous interest he took in their welfare: but we believe (& we speak from personal knowledge) he felt as most other men would in his situation would on receiving such lan-guage from a leading Member of the Committee, & — the mind of man being an active principle in him, a reaction in favour of his original destination, which should have been brought forward ~~his Father's Invention~~ in a cheaper construction his Father's Inven-tion, would have been eagerly desired by those who knew the im-portance of those which had opened a new train navigation. Besides he had said, in substance in his letter to Lord North, pending ~~the petition~~ to Parliament, that the Timekeepers might be af-forded at an easy price in the outfit of a common merchant-man. The prayer of the petition having been granted, therefore it seemed inconsistent to say the least of it, that the business should be laid on the shelf. Several Gentlemen about him thought so; & among them George Whatley esquire, a character of some dis-tinction, who had been well acquainted with his Father, & who attempted in vain to recall his attention to the subject. Neither did he encourage promote conversation & enquiry concerning the methods adopted in executing the work. Of this, his brother-in-law, Mr. Barton of Clerkenwell, who was inclined to engage in the construction of a Timekeeper, more than one complained to the Author. — When reproached with this dereliction of his household gods, he defended himself by ap-pealing to the conduct of the Commissioners of Longitude, whose irritated pride at their defeat in Parliament, where they had left nothing undone to overset him, & held the King at defiance, would never brook its success, were he to estab-lish a manufactury of Timekeepers on his Father's plan.

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That it was obvious, from this cause, he could not look for an order from the Admiralty, as he ought in the first instance, for the first Lord of that department (Lord Sandwich) would grind him to powder if he could. — This was plausible: but it would be replied, that if the requisite simplification of the work, & a reduction of the cost could be effected, the partiality of the seafaring men was so great, & the labours of the lunar party so ineffectual, he might be certain assured they would be eagerly bought up. Again, had his Majesty, to whom he owed such signal gratitude, & who took an unabated interest in the subject, sent for him a second time to Windsor, & enquired how the affair stood, could he have made out a case? — the King had personally experienced the reprehensible conduct of the Commissioners; but he might be not have been inclined to think this opposition had become a bugbear, for the reason given above?

Fond of the country, he bought a farm in Monmouthshire, where he passed the summer half of the year. This purchase giving him a qualification, & being highly esteemed by the Duke of Beaufort (the Lord Lieutenant) for his principles, his firmness, & a knowledge of business superior to that of most of the neighbouring gentlemen, he was nominated of the quorum, & in 1791 served the Sheriff's office: & subsequently is found a deputy Lieutenant. He was also in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, & in situations of trust for the land & other taxes being well fitted for public business; but by one of those contradictions which made Pope call man "a jest & riddle," that sagacity which he carried into the affairs of others often forsook him in his own. He was repeatedly imposed on

is that an adjunct of Astræa,

by relying, without enquiry, on the account people gave of themselves. He patronized at no small expence, a young man who was his Godson, & of his own name, but who discredited his judgment so much, that after being disowned by his nearest relations, he died in an hospital, without a friend on earth. He also recommended to a master's berth in the navy, & assisted with near £40, a man who had been a foundling & was a good seaman, but wanted conduct, & soon came under the cognizance of a courtmartial. The spirit of the jest upon the most artful rogue would have found difficult to overreach on the beach, was yet deceived in business by women. A sage Matron asserted to him that she had found out a beautiful & lasting Nankeen die; & our subject instead of resorting to the test of a few washings (which would have shown it had no pretensions to durability) not only advanced money, on this discovery, but gave her a recommendation to the Treasury, which was attended to. Engaged in a manufactury of sailcloth, sacking, &c. which was conducted by a Daughter of his Uncle James Harrison, who to some genius joined the common versatility of her sex, & the concern ended in a loss which he lived many years under his income to redeem. — Baretti in his "Account of the Manners & Customs of Italy," has a curious remark on female influence, which being relevant to the purpose, may be quoted here. He is giving an article on the confessional friars with which that country abounds, & thus continues — "I have often had occasion to observe, that our confessors, both friars & priests, have not only a great affection, but an unbounded veneration for women, & appear not to

" value men much: & though that veneration may be
" attributed to the sex's superior goodness, of which
" they are informed by means of confession, yet many
" of our wags suspect that the confessors never can read
" the hearts of females, & that they are more sincere in
" their confessions than the men. Be this as it will, it is
" certainly observable in all countries, that the best & sim-
" plest people are those that venerate women most."
— The satisfaction of the ladies, at the best people in
all countries being their devotees, would be without alloy,
were it not rather tarnished by the epithet conjoined, like
"The triumph of obtaining the passport," in the Fatal Journey.
Entimen
An observation of Hume on Charles I.st of
very general application
tells you "his character was mixed, like that of most men."
Few indeed there are to whom Dr. Johnson's remark on his
friend, Sir Joshua can apply. John Harrison was among
those few; not so his successor, who was a man of great
merit, with great failings: but as it is pleasanter to dwell
on the bright side of either
any public or private men
men than the
dark traits of the reverse, the following trait may
be more favourably thought of than what several men of
fair repute in the world can show. — M.r Z. a Merchant of
Barbados invited William Harrison to sojourn at his house in
Bridge Town, during his stay on the Island; & in the interim, ha-
-ving conceived a good opinion of his guest, at his depar-
-ture he confided to him the care of his two eldest sons, whom
he was sending to England for their education, & for adequate
instruction in such profession as they might respectively
chuse. The Ages of the youths desired to be attached to an

Father

attorney; & after serving his clerkship with credit, he remarked for his native town, where he commenced practice with success. The second son being partial to the study of physic, was placed under the faculty of the Middlesex Hospital as a resident pupil, but while engaged there, his father became a bankrupt, which must have blasted all his future prospects, had it not been for the friendship of his guardian, who, with the concurrence of John Harrison, advanced the necessary funds to enable him to continue his studies, though he could have but a precarious prospect of remuneration. Thus relieved the young gentleman, after passing an examination with credit, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, & soon after embarked for his native Island: where he was made physician to the Naval Hospital. He had the first practice in the colony, & in due time remitted, with interest, the advances he had received at so seasonable a juncture. — William Harrison was among the foremost to promote subscriptions for the relief of the suffering poor in inclement seasons. His active services at the Foundling Hospital have been noticed; & an instance of his attention to destitute infancy may be mentioned here. In travelling, by the stage, between York & Hull, the coach overtook a boy about the age of twelve, who was barefoot, & solicited charity. Being then going to change horses, the opportunity was taken to interrogate him. His story, which afterwards proved true, was that he came from Rochdale. His father & mother were both dead: his mistress got drunk, & his master, a musician weaver, went for a soldier. Under these circumstances he was going to Hull in search of his grandmother, whose name was, Betty Jackson, but he knew no more. — The coach-

afterwards

(But he might have compared notes with a Scots shot we knew, of whom the neighbours related that, in a whole season, he killed nothing but his own dog.)

-mar was desired to place him somewhere on the vehicle; & on reaching Hull, he was taken to a manufactury, which has been mentioned, where he became an apprentice: but desiring to go to sea, a Waiter in the navy took a fancy to the boy, who embarked with him.

In the shooting season William Harrison (squire by right of office) was fond of a gun; & he had the true spirit of a sportsman; for he went out day after day, & year after year, though he brought home nothing of his own killing. Without being connected with the turf, or following the hounds, he was partial to riding, & once took an equestrian journey of near 100 miles, at Christmas. But as the minutiæ of any man's character, will not interest much, if he is not of uncommon celebrity, we will abridge proceedings with a fact creditable to the pliancibility, and certainly consistent with the functions of a Justice of the Peace. He was willing to pass by that enmity, of old date, between him & the Astronomer Royal. A circumstance which paved the way for these tranquil sentiments between them was that, several years before, William Harrison had married a Lady (being his third wife) whose mother, as it happened, had been the intimate friend of Dr. Maskelyne's maternal parent. So it was, these venerable seniors, after having survived all their contemporaries of the Royal Society, of which body they had been very early choice Fellows, might be seen at the winter meetings seated on the same form, in sociable converse — gratifying to those who had known them (in the current phrase) at daggers drawing

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Note at △ p. 450 This spirit cannot be better illustra-
-ted than by an anecdote which D.r Franklin was fond of rela-
-ting. As it is brief, we will conform to the proverb, by giving
it.— "I left Philadelphia," said he, "on a summer morning,
" about 6 o'clock, to visit a friend 15 miles distant. Passing
" a brook where a Gentleman was angling, I enquired if he
" had any success?— No Sir; I have not been here long;
" only two hours. I wished him a good morning, & walked on.
" Returning that way in the evening, I was surprised to
" find him fixed to the same spot, & again enquired after
" his success?— very good, Sir.— Caught a great many fish
" then?— No Sir.— But no question, you have had many
" bites?— Not one, but I had a most glorious nibble."

most of their lives.

This enthusiasm, which, after the attention of a long summers day, was satisfactorily rewarded with a most glorious nibble, is not so uncommon as those who have not been inoculated with such delicious trifling would suppose. While the Duke of Clarence was sojourning in the neighbourhood of Coblentz, he had in his suite a Gentleman, whose services not being often called for, it was evident he suffered much from sheer inanity; & it attracted his highness's attention, who, seeing him in a desponding mood, knowing he was fond of angling, & there being a fine stream near, sent to the Town for a fishing rod & tackle. The ability of the prescription was soon exemplified; for the patient communicated to his friend Dr. Beattie (the Dukes physician) the important diagnostic, that "he has this afternoon had "three glorious nibbles, in less than as many hours"!

explain &c. which pointed at the Earl of Morton;

Note at + Whatever were their endowments,
it would have been well
if it did not recal the historical fact, that Peter the
Great, for special reasons made a Patriarch of his
fool.

more complicated

resolves on this, or indeed on any other subject &

impulse

forbidden
to know how

¶21 ++ ~~although~~ he well knew the origin of the Act to amend, ~~&c~~ ~~&c~~ ~~plots & attempts, that of the 12th Queen Anne, which dates its~~ ~~dated from those unspeakable attempts which the~~ ~~Court of Stuart had been defeated two years before in~~ ~~forcing a King, that~~ yet he thought himself constrained to advert to the Commissioners in general terms only.

Insert at ++ ¶458 which becomes at once compromising libel on the discernment of those by whom he was thus promoted†. He either

idem at ✕458. It is common enough to meet with those who question your understanding, if you are not of their opinion, but never was this attribute of ill informed people ~~misconstrued~~ than in the northern Aristocrat, who could not possibly conceive how any man, with a grain of sense could dissent from the profundity of his ~~&c~~ reasoning rightly from wrong premises

Note at ✕ 390 By the way, how do the Scotch divines, & the educated part of the laity, reconcile their ~~pretty~~ notion, " ~~&c &c &c &c &c &c~~ ," with a leading tenet of the Christian religion, which enjoins to love your enemies, & to bless them that curse you? — A difficulty of the same kind, though not so cogent, applies to the motto of the Garter, in England; for the genuine Christian is pro~~&c &c~~ to wish ~~&c~~ evil to any one. We should like ~~&c &c~~ the Chancellor of the Order ~~&c &c~~ (the Bishop of Winchester) deals with it.

for The Title To Minor Edition

is abridged in
" with

a demi-octavo
pamphlet of about three dozen ~~pages~~ pages
reprinted, in the Appendix, with such comments as seemed
called for, was

Insert in text at △

but the Author imagining that the generality of
those who might favour him with their attention
would be disposed to pass by the previous history, to
arrive at that part of these Memoirs where the princi-
pal character is brought forward, which is not till
chapter 13th.

-ing the constructi

sca 634

Preface to the minor Edition

The title of the work, from which the present [illegible], enlarged further, [illegible] a history of the transactions which led to the royal interference in the case recited; [illegible] adopted at present as a substitute for the details of several antecedent years; the occurrences of which, from the common abuse of arbitrary power in corporations aggregate, which the Commission of Longitude much resembled, had been long verging to that state in which George 3. from a humane spirit & the love of science, interfered, to rescue from unqualified oppression the aged Claimant of the second moiety of the reward of £20,000 for discovering the Longitude at sea. — The trial which gave occasion for the strictures, in that pamphlet [illegible], was wholly uncalled for by the public, & worse than useless at the time it was ordered; for the Machine had given the fullest satisfaction to the seamen for whose use it was intended, & had the Inventor been allowed the use of it, & to resort to his genius in simplifying [illegible], & reducing the price (£400 + 500) at which only it could then be afforded, the Commissioners would not have frustrated the purpose of their institution, as is found to have been the case, by their constantly rejecting the opinion of the only man that fully understood the subject, & to whom the highest gratification that could have been named, after achieving the discovery, would have been to see the Timekeepers brought into general use.

The strictures on D^r. Maskelyne's report (as entitled on

454/

expirer unconnected with the party which he appeared at the head of

of his mathematical Colleagues

in a periodical of extensive circulation to +522

disarmed irrecoverably by being [redacted] Dared

[redacted] which becomes of impressive consequence
towards developing the causes which led to the interference of George 3.

The remainder of this page & the following
& also part of 464 as far as WW to be given
as a note

William,
Harrison

him for correctness, though not their D. D.) can leave but one opinion, is a very material view; for whatsoever might be the scientific abilities of that Gentleman, or the goodness of the instruments he used, no [redacted] would have supposed him a fit person to superintend the examination of a new made Timekeeper, by John Harrison. He had been unable to reply to those few pages, even with the assistance [redacted], & although goaded to it by some pointed remarks [redacted]. — In one passage of his anta-gonists slippery [redacted], he was [redacted] to say, whether his own discoveries of the Lon-gitude were not all made after, & not before the crew saw land? In another page, he is declared to be deeply interested in the Lunar scheme for finding the Longitude: & this it was equally impossible he should dispute: for his sanguine temperament & inordinate anticipation had led to the following curious scene in the West Indies, prefaced thus, in the transactions of the junior Harrison on the second voyage. — "On [redacted] landing at Barbadoes, he was told that Mr. Maskelyne " was a Candidate for the premium for discovering the " Longitude: & therefore they [redacted] thought " it very odd that he should be sent to make the ob-" -servations to judge another [redacted] scheme: Mr " Maskelyne having declared, in a very public manner, " that he had found the Longitude himself; & he had " also shown a letter from a friend [redacted], who said, he " was very sorry the Commissioners should have given

Note
at + The Captain of the Tartar frigate, which
took him out, with the Timekeeper.

" should [take the observations]

" one that was present

" him the trouble of this second voyage, before they
" gave him the reward. ≡ Therefore it was plain
" from this, that Mr. Maskelyne's friends were well
" acquainted with what intention he went to Barbadoes.
" William Harrison acquainted Sir John Lindsay
" with these facts; who agreed with him that this being the
" case, Mr. Maskelyne must certainly be a very improper
" person to take the observations of equal altitudes, ac-
" cording to the instructions from
" the Board of Longitude. Therefore, the next day, when they
" came to the observatory, William Harrison told Mr. Mas-
" kelyne what he had heard, & produced witnesses to
" what he said, & did insist that Mr. Maskelyne
" should not observe: & Sir John Lindsay declared, that,
" if Mr. Harrison did insist upon it, that he did the same:
" for he did not think it was right that Mr. Maskelyne
" , as he could not deny
" but what Mr. Harrison said, was true. ≡ This put
" Mr. Maskelyne in great confusion; & he alleged, that
" if he was not to observe, it would be a great dishonour
" to him; & therefore he insisted upon it, he must. ≡ After
" a long time spent in this dispute, William Harrison
" agreed, that Mr. Maskelyne should observe; provided
" Mr. Green the other astronomer took the next observa-
" tion. ≡ Mr. Maskelyne then went to work, but was so
" confused, with the above, that his observations were
" scarcely to be depended on: for every person
" could see that he set some of his observations down dubious,
" when, at the same time, there was not a cloud near:
" nor was he in a condition to adjust his instrument. "

Remarks at A p 464

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from W p 464

discovery sought [illegible]. Professors of

infinite

among scientific men for the monumentum

delusion

with their own superior demonstrations, threatened

Timekeepers, shows him to have been

resentment

indulge private, [illegible] & despicable envy. [illegible]

An anomaly in the constitution of the Commission of Longitude, never contemplated by the framers of it, was that one class of interested, or of honorary candidates, became judges of the merits of another, more likely, in the opinion of the great Newton, to achieve the [illegible] Astronomy from Oxford & Cambridge decided without appeal, while the Mechanics were not represented at the Board; & unless for a season, by some casualty, had no person to attend to their interests; & as the esprit du corps, in the learned mathematicians, varied not from what occurs among the most illiterate groups in society, the consequences were a source of trouble & harassing disquietude to a man of genius who had sacrificed those advantages which his acknowledged abilities would have insured him [illegible] construction of astronomical clocks, to the [illegible] which his disputes with men opposed to his views for so good a reason as that it interfered [illegible] to make interminable, when he was nearly an octagenarian. To □ 21 A total disregard of his age was indeed not one of the least deformities in these proceedings: & what can be thought of this opprobrium when we find that Mr. Mudge junior, intending to eternize any defects in his father's [illegible] near sixty when he commenced the first: That is, Twenty years younger than the Claimant. Neither was this the effrontery of that malevolence which under public pretexts could with impunity [illegible], for nothing could be more adverse to the common interest than to throw unnecessary obstructions in the

-oned. Did they not know that an impaired sight, & an un-steady hand are among the ordinary concomitants of age? Yet he distinctly told them [redacted]

as it might be said, in mockery, [redacted]

found

That corporations will be guilty of a meanness & oppression which, individually, they would be per-fectly ashamed of, or desire to be thought so, is not a new observation, but it is insufficient to explain the circumstances detailed; for whatever

Morton P. R. I.

way of the work which they required from him, when he was two decessaries older than the [illegible] just menti-
-oned. There is evidence, under different dates, of his repeated applications for the loan of the successful Time-keeper (offering security) having been refused; although that the having it by him six months, would save him the labour of one year in Three. At length, after eighteen months most injurious detention of the model, without the least consideration for the good of the community, they gave way on this point, but only, [illegible], for it was just then to be necessary that the machine should go to W. Kendal, or he could not complete his contract with the Board.

[illegible] might be the opposition of the Lunar party to the success of the Timekeeper, or their hos-
-tility to the Mechanics, still it becomes difficult to believe that any set of public men could throw common humani-
-ty to the dogs, & equity to the devil, in this way; The conjecture will be, that there must have been some stirring spirit in the depths of so foul a vortex, towards whom his colleagues might be regarded as [illegible] men of straw, & such was the fact. James Earl of [illegible], a vain, bustling & obtrusive character, took the management of every thing to himself, with, or without leave, does not appear. He was sufficiently im-
-bued with the sentiment couched under his country's motto, & the Claimant had the misfortune to affront him, about two years before, by not complying with certain impossibilities he prescribed under a separate com-

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– mission, to which he had been nominated

New paragraph ◇ to 597

Of this Nobleman, who seems to have coveted fame at all events, like the Shepherd who set fire to the Temple of Diana, little is now known but that he was a few seasons President of the Royal Society; to ‡‡ 452

– ent (who was not present)

& the letters of four out of eight who

could not, or would not, understand so plain a proposition, as that, if his mode of explaining the above act of Parliament was allowed, & works were commenced which, at the lowest, would require an outlay of £900, it was necessary funds should be provided to meet this exigency, which, as no expence had been contemplated by the measure, unavoidably rendered it abortive: unless merely for travelling to the Gentlemen or for loss of time to the Waterworks not from any oversight by those who drew up the clauses, but because his Lordship who at this Commission, as at that of the Longitude, it so happened, directed every thing as he would have it, put a construction on the Act altogether fantastical. to ‡‡ 532

Thus this Douglas, who, notwithstanding his illustrious descent, had not a spark of magnanimity, in his composition, took

their minutes on the above date instead of paying the reward,

by an Act, the 2d. George 3. which has been procured to prevent the Invention from being lost by the casualties of the sea, to £ 574

[illegible] at that Board at which the merits of The Timekeeper was admitted by all, he accused the Chairman of contumacy, in refusing to conform to the sentiments of a majority at the seperate Commission; which majority, it is distinctly proven (on the history of the transactions) by a reference to the number & the names, attended at two meetings of the Commission, it was morally impossible he could have had. to £ 452

[illegible]

(according to Locke's definition of a madman) instead of taking the sense of the meeting, either individually or collectively, & then embodying what might appear to be the prevailing desire, he brought with him a set of resolutions ready drawn up; & as the Watchmakers who were of this Commission told the Candidate, assumed that they were adopted without a dissentient voice: giving them no opportunity to explain to him his mistake (if it was to one.) 579

from 595 Enough has been said to show that the Act to amend & explain & alter that of the 12th. Queen Anne, originated in far other than the "doubts & difficulties" which accordingly rendered it necessary to take that course, which the proper Law authorities affirmed. They would be perfectly justified in doing [illegible]

454, a particular so much in his favour, that it be-comes, in a manner, impossible to divest the refusal of private & personal motives. Never was language more

There was no foundation for the [redacted] refractoriness imputed to John Harrison [redacted] in not [redacted] complying with the resolutions of [redacted] an imaginary majority. They might have seen, if they would, they

one Commissioner

have appeared [redacted]

From an interview between the Earl & the Candidate, we may conclude, his Lordship's plan, if followed up with spirit, would have called for £40 or 50 pounds [redacted] week in wages to workmen; [redacted] which when it is considered [redacted] There was no provision for carrying [redacted] This mode of explaining the Act into effect, became the height of ridicule: yet a Peer of Scotland, & P. R. S. persisted in such an untenable argument: [redacted] his absurd advice to John Harrison, at the time, was, to borrow the money all he could of his friends; naming M. Short in particular; but

singularly enough, he assumed whose wool, [redacted] to be brought to a certain extent;

some years before, a

[redacted]

perceived that when, after hearing the statement of the Earl of Morton, it is added, that "they duly weighed & "considered the same:" for they did no such thing. The slightest cross examination would have shown them were making themselves subservient to the contemptible & unscrupulous revenge of the proud Thane, for having been defeated in enforcing his own construction of the 2. George 3. on the ill fated Claimant. It is extremely surprising that not present had the sagacity to put a question or two to his lordship, which would at once have dispersed the imbecile tissue he had fabricated. Had any particulars been asked, it must soon that he conducted himself; for his account implied that the Gentlemen of the separate Commission knew nothing of common business, or they could never have adopted his strange interpretation of that Act. [illegible] he did not offer to back such counsel, by advancing him a fraction of a pound sterling. — The Commissioners of Longitude being presumed to have been all men of compleat education, & more or less acquainted with what passes in our courts of equity & common law, how came it, that in a case on which the payment of £17,500 depended, they actually, without the least enquiry, took the word of this scientific coxcomb so grievously to the prejudice of an eminent genius, for he pretended to have discovered, himself, principle employed in the construction of the Timekeeper.

460 "but had not told it to man, woman or child". In connexion with this, he was possessed of a curious secret in mechanics, which, as he said, "not a workman in London could find out, for they would all get wrong, if they attempted it." There might be no questioning this merit in a President of the Royal Society — who, however, previous to these disclosures had been

Mr Scrable

-to +548

note at ϕ He was Chairman of the Committee the other Lord Morton was nominated one of the Sewer Commissioners under the 2d. George 3. but nothing attaches to him in the present affair, further than his being the bearer of this message: to 00575

amend xxx. explain & alter, that of Queen Anne

fully empowered to [redacted] take such steps as were [redacted] in his opinion; the subsequent proceedings being left unreservedly to his [redacted] discretion. [redacted]

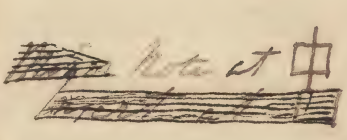
Here then, the biographers of John Harrison, who being wholly unacquainted with these scenes, attribute his troubles to "the delicacy of the Commissioners, in deciding between him & the public" may learn that the scrupulous sensations with which they endow them, had no [redacted] existence. The disinterested part of the Board were either outwitted, or too indolent to interfere when so clever a Manager as [redacted], President of the Royal Society, to wit, was willing to be factotum to the whole concern: while those who were notoriously at variance with the Chairman, at the head of the party opposed to the views of the mechanics, could [redacted] give a license to their personal animosity, under the common law maxim pro bono publico. It is certain the [redacted] authority & immunities of the Board of Longitude were now either delegated to, or assumed by, an individual, whose effrontery was commensurate with his self importance, & who ever wanted that the Act to [redacted] was his own; & after it was brought in to Parliament, denounced, as follows, to his rival, through the agency of a Gentleman in the Lower House, named Grey.

"Tell Mr. Harrison, without he will agree to the Reso-
"lutions of the Board of Longitude on the 6th inst. that this
"affair shall never come to a decision in the House, but
"only be put off from time to time."

Montesquieu has said that the united power of the King, the Lords & Commons, in the Parliament of England, [redacted] the highest on earth; yet here, setting aside his caste

of contemptible pretensions & who, in common parlance, would have been called a conceited prig

pattery



To disable the claimant as much as possible, yet "not to diminish aught from the tale of the bricks" could be resembled only to the conduct of the task-masters of old; "Ye are idle," said Pharoah, the prototype of the proud Scotchman. — His affected & refined oppression can never be explained away, when it is considered he was at an age at which almost all men desire to have the evening of (a well spent) life to themselves. It is true his ardent spirit never brooked long repose while his head & his hand circulated his genius, but the difference need scarcely be pointed out, between the labour of choice, & the dictum that weighed him to the ground.

Exclusive of the enmity borne him by the noblesse, it is to be lamented that he fell into such ignorant hands. — a Colbert, a Chatham, a Frederic or Cromwell, or ascertaining the drift of his ambition, which was to see his chronometry brought into general use, would have thought the business done to their hands, & counted it folly to interfere, unless it had been to stimulate his pride, by affected to doubt his competency for what he had undertaken;

Taste - a Dundy than the Jacktar or

(such are the discrepancies in the history of man) an ostentation but insignificant individual, [redacted] wields this mighty power; or at least assumes to give it a direction subservient to his own splenetic resolves & revenge. — That the whole affair was of a personal nature, were there no previous evidence on the point, the conduct of this inflated Aristocrat, after he had procured the passing of the Act, which, with exulting propriety, he called his own, would establish. The ostensible purpose of that measure ¶ 551 was to ascertain its being practicable to make more Time-keepers, like the successful one, & equally accurate. Towards which object (security being given) the first, & most important requisite, was that the Inventor should have the use of it, as much as was necessary to abridge his labour. But this was immediately refused: after the drawings it was made from had been demanded, & were given up. No hindrance that could be superadded seems to have been forgotten, ¶ 403 & when every thing was done that could be done to frustrate the professed intention of his own bill (an intention which he thus made a jest of the greatest power on earth to enforce) the conclusion we are left is, that the real purpose of this pseudo philosopher, ¶ 464 was to annihilate as far as his influence extended both the Invention & the fair fame of an original genius, towards whom he seemed destined to verify the Poet's strictures —

Envy will merit like its shade pursue,
And [redacted], like the shadow, proves the substance true.

There insert the paragraph as instruction at □ ¶ 465

Page at O ¶ 20 The Earl of Sandwich did not deny the fact, but with an inconsistency savouring more of the [redacted] a good seaman, which he [redacted]

462 but the Manager, who judged of the measures of others by his own (as when he advised the Candidate to borrow all the money he could, yet did not offer to lend him a stiver) was utterly wholly incapable of entering into the merits of the subject in that view: with the exception of Sir John Cust, who would not bow to the Baal the Royal Society had set them, the Commissioners of Longitude have left a stigma on their names — a brand of reproach, which a patent scrubbing brush can no more efface than the indelible complexion of the Ethiopian.

desired

Candidate,

from

to be thought, he was offended at being reminded of it. With a caprice too, which we hope is uncommon among the nobility, from being favourable towards the [redacted], he became, from that time, his declared enemy

George 3d. coalesced with this Nobleman for politi-cal purposes, but without entertaining a personal esteem for him. When his unhappy malady had removed all dis-guise, his attendants related that he would talk to himself about Lord Sandwich, under the appellation of Jemmy Twitcher. This was a nickname he had got by having affixed it to a political pamphlet, of which he was unluckily disco-vered to be the author: & therefore could not complain when his enemies used it in derision.

[redacted] + p 402 [redacted] proposing to his Son the choice of a profession, asks how he inclines to a Greek professorship at the University? observing, that it did not require more knowledge of Greek than he was master of. Is nothing has been preserved to indicate young Stanhope's uncom-mon proficiency in that depart. The passage was brought to recollection by the discussions previous to the examination of the Timekeeper, & principally regarding observations of the e-clipses of Jupiter's satellites, in which the [redacted] Professors of Astronomy do not appear to much advantage: leaving the in-ference that a superior knowledge of the science was not ne-cessary to an occupant of the chair in that department. This however being a subject which the Author has no inclination to commit himself on, it may be preferable not to overlook a partic-ular well adapted to promote some mirth among the Naval Gentlemen at the Board. This was the was the marvellous ig-

from ++ 402

-keeper was well adapted to promote mirth among sailors of every grade.

who must ~~have~~ learned have thought these Tubbers curiosities in their kind, but would have looked doubtfully, had they been proposed to them for schoolmasters of their respective ships.

which these graduates showed of the common sea affairs, connected with the examination of the Time-keepers. — August 9th 1763. "Dr. Shepherd & Dr. Horsley "then desired that Mr. Harrison should take his departure from Greenwich, & not from Portsmouth. Mr. Harrison answered, he had no objection to this; "if they would please to allow for the length of time "in going round, for that was sometimes longer than a "voyage to the West Indies: adding that ships always "took their departure from the last land they saw, "which never could be Greenwich — At length the "Board determined that the departure should be from "Portsmouth." That

It thus appears these gentlemen did not know what almost any cabin boy could have told them of; & yet from the determination having been come to at length it may be inferred that they disputed the point to save their honour & — no doubt, to make fun for the Admiralty. But, passing this by, & consider-ing that Logic is professionally cultivated among them, or is supposed to be so, it could not be expected they would make no better figure in it, as Commissioners of Longitude, than their bed-maker at college would have done. — 4th August 1763. — Some time after, Mr. [William] Harrison was "asked which of the instruments he intended to take "on this trick? He answered the small one, commonly "called a Watch [the same that had been taken to Jamaica] "as that was now by far the most perfect. — Professor Bliss "said, that the third, or last large machine, should also "go. Mr. Harrison saw, he could not see the least

464 New paragraph at ¶ 455 The reference to his friend's letter above, is explained by

of moderate value,

& the Father & Son, either not having seen his pamphlet,
or not being aware
of its ulterior purpose, had no idea of

a private voyage to S.t Helena,
in a merchant brig, to find the Longitude by the ☽ ☽ ☽
from ☉ 455
It was never said that his pecuniary resources, at this period, were equal to such an enterprize. —
He published the result of his discoveries in a pamphlet with an elaborate title, ; but as the security promised the mariner, who should follow his instructions, was only within a degree (or 60 geographick miles) which would not now be regarded by those who possess a chronometer , we pass it by, to remark on the duplicity — the double dealing that seems to have pervaded this affair: for he had been introduced to the Harrison's by D.r Shepherd, a Commissioner of Longitude, as a Gentleman skilled in the mathematics, but without any mention of the Trip to S.t Helena, not at least of the object of it:

This divided rivalry, or they would of course have objected to him; he being, from direct opposition of interests, a very unfit person to take the observations connected with the examination of the Timekeeper. return to WW 456

Note ++, 461 That there is a class of philosophers by experiment, as well as experimental philosophers, the Author once had a remarkable proof. Some years ago he received (or has by him) a letter on business, from a person who tells them, he was not aware attached to any higher concerns than those it treated of. It was most grossly illiterate, both in the grammar & orthography;

tude, although she survived him — years,

length, as of this amiable woman

Insert

— or of the House of

but that a Dealer & Chapman should be so deficient, not very ac-
-ly Thro sixpence, as the words goes, he might have thought
no more of it; but not the letter but seen by a friend, who
informed him, to his utter astonishment, that the writer of it
was a metaphysician & a philosopher — that he had pub-
lished a tract to controvert a particular theory of Newton's:
— he referred him to a periodical where he might see an
account of the work. That the same vanity which elevated
this metaphysician & philosopher to contend with Newton,
could not serve him to put two words together right, as might be
seen in this document, being too [redacted] paradoxical for the author's
solution, he leaves the problem as he found it. to 595

Note at ℔ This Lady cannot be mention-
-ed without a tribute of respect to her memory. She
was an honourable exception to the proverbial reproach
on the general character of Stepmothers. By the mar-
-riage article between her & her husband, the survivor
of them was to enjoy the fortune of the other during
life. But with a delicacy well entitled to their grate-
[redacted] she scrupulously avoided availing herself of this
clause to the prejudice of his Descendants. And as
[redacted] mistrusted the effects of age on her
own resolution (for she lived to above ninety) she put it
out of her power to waver, on this important point,
by a formal renunciation of her claim.

at □ ℔ 461 [redacted] Of the sentiments
of the other Commissioners, those that Sir John Cust (the Speak-
[redacted] Commons) was a dissentient from the proceedings [redacted]

propriety

in consequence of which, the unprotected situation of the Claimant was an appeal to his humanity & good Offices. The Applicant

a reference before given in for establishing a manufactory of Timekeepers, to £ 5 4 6

provided the second moiety of the reward was no longer detained, but without having a Mission to the opinion of the Law Officers, which had been entirely in his favour; showed it to the worthy Baronet, who advised

were not delivered in

Insert at O this audacity so much in want of a bridle?

the result was not favourable; for

to a letter given in at the Board, 24th. May.

some counterpart of whom in Shakespeare's time, probably enabled the poet to seize that forcible idea —

Man's but a walking shadow, a poor player,
That struts & frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more —

The rest of the O +

[redacted] for throwing cold water on the execution of the Timekeepers (as we think we may term it) thereof without a breach of [redacted]. He seems to have detested & despised the affectation & effrontery by which Lord Morton kept his colleagues in a Thraldom so injurious both in a public & private view; [redacted] having drawn up a memorial for presentation at a Board [redacted] on 1766 May 24 principally contain[redacted] [redacted] him to suppress it, unless he had a mind for an open breach with the Commissioners, which, he said, would be the certain consequence. He then offered to dictate a letter for Messrs. Harrison, & (in the words of the manuscript quoted) would try to get them a favourable answer. — The letter is preserved, which, under such strange circumstances, Sir John dictated, & — was to try to get a favourable answer if he could. — The father & son were not wanting in gratitude for his kindness, though [redacted] no answer at all could be got till the 22d. of October; [redacted] five months after; although it consisted only of as many lines; which were merely a reference to something before said. No assignable reason can be noticed for this dilatory strain, but the [redacted] despotick caprice of the Treasurer — [redacted] Board, we cannot however they might incline this way or that, doubt, would have disavowed any participation in so aggravating & useless a stretch of power; why then did they not check [redacted]? is a question that immediately occurs. It is evident they were responsible (but, as it has happened, to posterity only) for the conduct of the

but consonant to the opposition he continued to manifest after he [redacted]. had lost his seat at the Board of Longitude.

door
divested of his influence with the Commissioners of Longitude &

" him [the Claimant, or his Son]

the late Master
lost [redacted]

" heaven!" — We would the contest; but if he did not " make
" the angels weep"; this [redacted] dishonour to the
callous
[redacted] peerage surcharged with anguish the excellent old man
who had been above forty years dependant on the legislative
pledge. —

whether a proper one, or otherwise

individual [redacted], to whom they had delegated their authority, or by whom it was assumed or sufferance [redacted] not ascertained [redacted] that the Lords [redacted] grossly perverted from its public object to the indulgence of private animosity & personal malevolence is illustrated by a passage in one of the tracts printed for circulation, by which it appears that Lord Morton, when no longer President of the Royal Society, & consequently having no more right to interfere in the concerns of the Board than any other person outside the [redacted], was [redacted] avowing, "in all companies, a resolution to insist on sending upon repeated voyages to the most distant & inhospitable parts of the world, before he should receive "the rest of the reward."

Perhaps the word inclement would have expressed more distinctly than inhospitable, the denunciation above: for Hudson's Bay was decisively marked out, whereto To □526 William Harrison was to be sent, with the Timekeeper, by [redacted], who, though he had "the brief authority with which he was armed," yet [redacted] would not desist from "playing fantastic tricks before high [redacted]". — A particular reason for mentioning this, is that on its being stated subsequently (in 1792) to George 3. the King [redacted] testified the greatest resentment in behalf of the injured Claimant: such a Trial being as wide a deviation from that [redacted] directed by the 12.th of Queen Anne, which, when [redacted], would not be departed from consistently with the public faith.

The Earl of Morton to 1476 was not now living,
but seemed to have left [redacted]
his animosity towards the Claimant as a legacy to
that party at the Board whose views he always pro-
-moted, apparently without understanding them: (for
there is no [redacted] trace of his partiality to the Lu-
-nar method.)

The Duchesstering & unsuccessful ap-

(about his thirty third year)

might

[illegible] River were [illegible] ostensible duties more remarkably made a stalking horse for private incentives, & very fatal miscivings, than when in 1772 the talented veteran having, some time before, under the disadvantage of being refused every facility in their power, completed another Timekeeper (an improved copy of the successful one, which it was quite contrary to the common interest that he should waste his valuable time in showing he could imitate) it was required of him to submit this, his last work, to a trial of twelve months, instead of that which the Act, the foundation of his labours had prescribed. Although twelve months could not but be supposed to make a serious difference to an octogenarian, yet he would have waived this discrepancy, had there not been other circumstances connected with it, too momentous to be overlooked. For having been instructed by their late Manager to hold the teazing, [illegible] uncertainty over his head, they refused to say whether such trial, however favourable the result, would be satisfactory. & as this was a direct contravention of the implied compact between him & the legislature, when he set to work, [illegible] which had always led him & the Commissioners, till Lord Morton took his seat among them, to consider the reward, in the event of a successful trial to the West Indies, as much his own as any other property that [illegible] be formally conveyed; it could not be expected he should acquiesce in his labours being rendered as interminable (at his great age) as his personal enemies might chuse to dictate. Yet neither did that forcible objection fully show the gist & bearing of this disgraceful business — which was, that ten months of the

decidedly have called for the unqualified contempt, & resentment of the public, had it been known that the meritorious individual was thus set up as a mark for malignant shafts, by persons whose learned designation, to say nothing of their Christian ministry, could not control that wild beast which Frederic 3. said every man carried in his breast. Those gentlemen who have seen the caricature which D^r. Knox was supposed to have given of our Universities, in his Day, may involuntarily ask, if the conduct of these savans was not too much in accordance with that questionable picture? No redeeming feature appears, for — with such

from △ 463

trick they required were to be under the especial superintendence of the Astronomer Royal, whom of all men [redacted] he regarded as his mortal enemy: whether correctly, or otherwise, we need not stop to enquire; when it appears that Dr. Maskelyne though unable to reply to the [redacted] comparative outrage given herewith, & suffering judgment against him to go by Default, was relieved by his party from "the "slough of despond" who were not ashamed to enable him, in this way, to take tenfold vengeance for having been hurt in Chairs on his own premises. — [redacted] The spirit in which he could never work, more [redacted] a transparent purpose in view, they dared to brave the gauntlet of defiance at their Sovereign's, after having excited his indignant resentment in behalf of the sufferer; & inducing him, with that promptitude & decision of character, which were his attributes, immediately to adopt the only course consistent with the limited authority of the crown, to do justice to the aged Claimant of the second moiety of the reward for the discovery of the Longitude at sea. [redacted]

reason why it should go, as he should not abide by it for "he knew it was not so perfect as the Watch; That the large "ones, [redacted], had done their duty, by opening a principle "upon which the small one [redacted] was made; which might not

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Insert at ◇◇ E469 with a new paragraph &
in the course of this ~~tabbed~~ abridgment a tract de-
-signated as the Journal of John & William Harri-
-son is frequently cited, some account of it
becomes important. to 554

Mechanic will be moved to have been the better manufactu-
-rer in the argument here; his stuff is of a more durable texture
than that of the Logicians by Trade, although, like W. Brandy
senior, "he did not know the names of his tools."

have been found [illegible], could his Father have begun a small one at first. — To this the Astronomer Royal [Professor Bliss] made answer, Sir, the Instruments are all [illegible] the publick's, &, if we insist upon it, which ever we please must go. — Mr. Harrison, said, if that is the case, you may send the first, which is by far the most imperfect: but certainly I am not to abide by such determination. But Professor Bliss, Dr. Horsley & Dr. Shepherd, insisted upon it, that they had a right to send which they pleased. — And then Mr. Harrison said, that with submission to this honourable Board, he did not think they had any such right, for it was for him to say which instrument would be most proper [illegible]. They were to be judges to what degree of exactness it came; so that, if he was to take an old shoe, & by their orders to go with it; & at his return it should have been found to answer, that certainly would be fulfilling the Act. Upon this it was agreed that the Watch only should go." — The

Note at Page 18 Mr & his Son were not literally refused a sight of these computations (on which the payment of £20.000 depended) but it was allowed under circumstances so unavailing, & even ridiculous, that it is surprising any set of mathematicians, or men of business, could ever think of it.

August 17th 1762 " Mr. Ibbetson, the Secretary, came to them in the outer room, with some papers in his hand, & said to Mr. Harrison [Jr.] — I am ordered by the Board to let you look at these papers; they are the computations & opinions of Mr. Howe, Mr. Raper & Mr. Morris, and the Board desires that you will look at them. — John Har

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-rison asked Mr. Webster, if the Board meant he was to take & look them carefully over, or did they mean that they were then to look at them?— Mr. Webster said, he was ordered to let them look at them, and to take them back again. To which Messrs. Harrison, both replied — It was to little purpose to look at papers which seemed to be so long, & of so much consequence to them; therefore they both hoped that the Board would please either to give them more time to look them over, or oblige them with copies.— — Mr. Webster went back with the papers."

Were it not that to look at, or look over, & to examine, as regards arithmetical calculations, is synonimous with scientific men & those of business in every day life, the strange scene above, in which the Father & Son were tantalized with the sight of papers of the greatest consequence to their interest, which yet it was denied them to understand, might disprove the notion. The transient view & measured glance, by which they were required to profit, if they could, to those well acquainted with Addison's pages, may recall the story of "the Gentlemen who, from a habit of turning over books with great expedition, had "by frequent consultations with an ingenious joiner," contrived a circular machine, on which a number of them were placed, in such a manner, that "in the most rapid whirl he could catch a sentence out of each." The contributor of this humourous extravagance could never have foreseen that it would one day be realized, to a certain extent, in an affair of magnitude; & that too by certain literati summoned from the Professors chair, & by courtesy, supposed replete with learned

-lege rolls. It becomes difficult to contemplate this proceeding without a suspicion that their own superficial inspection of these papers led to such indefensible trifling: they forgot, at the moment, that the same indolence was not to be expected from a consistent man, who had so great an interest in the computations. Poetry,

were clamoured with Duchés

as well as Parson Barnabas was with

as much as grocers do

~~So low a writer as Peter Pindar may be~~
~~deemed to have indulged indecorous on this~~
~~subject, with more than common freedom, still it may~~
~~be allowed that the satire comes with better~~
~~grace from the Bishop than the King~~
~~They liquidity the oil of letting flow~~
~~Bishop indeed it makes a very good book~~
~~to treat each other with respect~~
~~I never better study a writing~~

lore, who yet have left their names to be preserved by this
brand of ignorance, if they were unknown beyond their col-
[redacted] romances & political intelligence, were
best adapted for such an evanescent perusal, because the
imagination of the reader often supplies a sentence, by anti-
-cipation, & sometimes a paragraph; but [redacted] metaphy-
-sics, didactic works, &, above all, mathematical corol-
-laries (computations exclusively) call for a deliberate at-
-tention, very different from that exerted by the scientific
Professors on this occasion; who, we conjecture, [redacted]
[redacted] Elements [redacted]
sermons — which he [redacted] (says Fielding)
fies — and what will Mr. Croker, or Mr. Barrow, say to
a function fitter for a merry Andrew, or some boy clev-
-er at bob cherry, than for a Secretary of the Admiralty,
to wit. — The parties concerned in this awkward crop
purpose, certainly exposed themselves to the reprehen-
-sion of being told that debtor & creditor accounts, re-
-gular entries & balance sheets, are no more kept back
in science than in trade, except in smuggling transac-
-tions, fraudulent bankruptcies & affairs of similar
repute.

~~What [redacted] would Parties, who, whatever might be~~
~~their ends or destination, run out of the precinct of men, know~~
~~said, or finding themselves equivocating so closely with the~~
~~refuse as he would have deemed Robert? Yet these [illegible]~~
~~who disgraced more than they did honour to the species, were~~
~~from the same stock. The same ill blood runs in their veins.~~
~~Parties suffered a reluctant spirit to [redacted] all~~
~~regard for truth in their numerous virtues; & Robert, in the end~~

473 ~~For, lo, to nearby each courtier speaks,~~
~~Some whispering, listning, tip-toe walking, squinting,~~
~~They seem to talk with hatters round their necks.~~
~~But that~~

malevolent

"To find no end, M[illegible] in infernal mazes lost" [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] who

out

(Insert)

[illegible]

Insert A ~~This couplet~~
and should the Monarch turn from sweet to sour,

~~par phrase, would have lied with the Devil for a bean stock, &~~
~~won it. He waits for a diner, they~~ from O 6544 contempo-
raries, he would in equity have been entitled to the distin-
guished consideration, & to a cover at the table of the
~~Antichrist~~ spirit his half brother: where they might have
debated the point like two Chieftains from Pandemonium.
One of the most prominent assertions they are both conspicuous for, is that
George 3.d was insatiably fond of flattery; & if it be allowed
to furnish a criterion for our confidence in their veracity,
is it not below contempt? We need not repeat that the
case of John Harrison affords as decisive a contradiction to
this calumny as De Foe or Richardson could have invented
— it would have been blazoned aftoons in every corner
of the ~~[illegible]~~ adjoining precincts of the Palace, had this Prince been disposed to snuff
such incense; & had he not, on the contrary = shut his
= ears to the voice of the charmer, charmed he never so
= wisely.

We are not sure we are correct in giving this
low-lived fellow, as Junius would have called his kinsman,
the credit of making a defamatory stride beyond his
principal, in persecuting the most virtuous ~~[illegible]~~ Monarch
since Alfred swayed the sceptre. It comes in the form
of a surmise & insinuation, for not a solitary fact bears
the sweeping charge. — "The Earl [Paulet] has won the
"royal smile, & is made a Lord of the Bedchamber; but
"as capricious inconstancy is a prominent feature in
"the Brunswic family, a royal frown may be at no
"great distance: "In what history, memoirs, or Diary, or
collection of anecdotes, had he found that the individuals of
the ~~Brunswic~~ royal family are more changeable than other men?

474 Which cometh off to pap is hetty as doue?

From last page at △ where insert That blockheads en-
-joyed his as he calls it just without the least regard to its veracity, we
do not doubt but were not prepared for such a complimentary allow
to his readers. ~~Entirely of more moment to those, that~~

HM WW 476 That Wolcot,
who had almost forgotten, in trying to make a miser of
the King, actually accuses him of omitting the dot
over the I, in writing, to save his ink. It has often happened to the
writer of this, as also to forget the stroke through the
T: yet it would not follow that he is sparing of his
ink, & his apprehension is lest the reader should be of the
same opinion. — Such was the paucity of his resources, —
the want of substance for the lash of a professed Satirist,
whom the Ionian Maids would have tossed in a blan-
-ket (if they had such an article) he counted on being
read at any rate, if he levelled his shafts at the Throne,
though they might be pointed with lead
as in the notable hit, just quoted, & evidently caters for
the depraved taste of the Ed

× New para: at such was

W from above He might safely have been desired to name
any respectable man of letters that felt sacrificed by his fa-
-brications.

~~Mr. Roberts. That he has been treated, the intemperate~~
~~of his promises in gratitude probably gave occasion~~
~~for the [illegible] by which he could~~
~~serve it three days.~~

-ed aspersions

If he could have laid his hand on his authority, where was it? Instead of such an explanation, you find only the lines just quoted: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

detestation of flattery, and

"He never drank at adulation's spring;"

no signatory is

report at ○

The sequel of these gallimaufry flights was consummately ridiculous; for while Peter was practising on his poor-eared -ficial pay, so much to his own delight, & that of numerous readers in St James's, will hope not, St Giles's, to wit, he entirely forgot that the good taste, for which among other shining qualities he stroked his highness so lavishly (& a large portion of which he possessed) would show him despising the literary parasite, whose real object was of sterling import.

pseudo adjunct to the republic of letters

a libeller by trade, in the odious vocation of injuring George 3. as much as they could in the esteem of his subjects,

That

-thod would have shown him specially entitled to be chi-
-ldren in most extasta pest." For [redacted] with all his affecta-
[redacted] the church or state
ever was, or will be, more cowrsely lubricated with the goose
grease of [redacted] that "young Augustus" [redacted] or the Prince
of Wales; who is endowed with every attribute that could
be thought of to command our esteem, while no merit what-
-ever is conceded to George 3d. except that of having given
the world such a Prince. — O Such was the overweening
selfsufficiency of this man, that you gather from his sour
-gessy hints he actually expected to be handsomely
provided for, when the Regent should succeed to pow
-er: but being wholly disappointed in these golden
dreams, he [redacted] vented rounds with characteristic effrontery, and
like Pope's magpie, [redacted] bestowed almost verbatim
on the Son the same language with which he had
before vilified the Father: of which "England's
"golden calf" may be thought a sufficient
specimen. New pursuit ++ 1043 [redacted]
If it be [redacted] supererogatory that the
Author should find any room on his pages for [redacted]
whose conduct all the respectable writers of the same era concur
in reprobating, to 476 It was the coincidence between Jarvis & [redacted]
[redacted] insensibly induced [redacted] an [redacted] associa-
-tion of persons therefrom [redacted]. They either knew nothing
of his real character, or they were fraudulent enough to affect
an ignorance convenient for their purposes; but the depravity of
the Aristocrat, who may be concluded to have had frequent opportu
-nities of appraising his vile at St. James's, exceeds that of a needy
scribbler, who himself had no auricular knowledge [redacted] of

476

Insert at □ 475 particularly the Author of Parbuit, of Literature, who is extremely severe on this obscure person, as he calls Wolcot, & condemns in pointed terms, the general tendency of his writings; but not having thought it worth while to bestow any letter press on him in detail, except with reference to the conceited admission, that kings may be necessary in a state, just as a nail or a peg is to some building, the preceding glances at a few others of his mercenary compositions may not appear misplaced; especially when it is considered that he got his bread mostly by hacking, with a blunt edge, the aforesaid nail or peg (if we must use his own degrading idea.)

Insert at ◇ 474 The late Sir John Barton, who had been above 40 years attached to his present Majesty (William 4th) gave a very different account from that of this mercenary calumniator; leaving the inference, that no distinguished family in the kingdom could be quoted as more an example of consistency than The House of Brunswick ◇ 474

& who he presumes will readily admit, as an abstract proposition, that in all Scythenes genealogies, fools & woodheads may be looked for, as well as wise & clever men: which must

his unrivalled Sovereign.

Allowing for the variance in chronology, there is a passage in the works of his fellow labourer that precludes comment, & should have been especially commended to the attention of Purists, if he professed to believe in a future state of retribution. viz.

"Nor could I hold aloft my tuneful head,
Or proudly hope at doomsday to be read."

Note at □ p460 Neither was this uncouth desire of participating with the inventor of the Timekeeper ascribed to the reputation of genius, for he seems to have had some misgivings about the recompence, as he is found, more than once, exclaiming "Harrison will get all the money"

Note at ◊ In a parish the Author knew the Vicar allowed the Curate a very liberal salary, which his successor, a pluralist attached to mammon, considerably curtailed; but of course adduced every any reason in this made up case, except the true one, which might be recognized in the pithy adage "money makes the mare to go."

Note at ◇ p468 It is almost superfluous to say, that the Author is not acquainted directly, or indirectly with the respected nobleman, or his connexions, who inherits the title & estates of the Earldom of Morton, from ✝ 477 The publishers of Swift's private letters, edited by D^r. Hawkesworth, had to grieve the descendants of a Courtier of Queen Anne's circle, who seems to have re

477 have been Addison's opinion, when he gave us the portraits in the gallery at Coverley Hall. In the strictures adverted to, there is no more intention to annoy the present representative of the family than a ++ 476

to the royal

—thus generally

own creation

from three to four, or five,

—oidence, the Candidate

-sembled the character of Nasidienus in Horace. The Dean, after having been several times invited, one day took his dinner with this Aristocrat, & thus comments on the fare: "his wine was poison, his carps were raw, & "his candles tallow; yet, with all this, the puppy has "14,000 a year. I will take care how he catches me "so again; besides every body has laughed at me for "dining with him."— These Letters give an idea of the habits & mode of life of Swift, at that time, & the present purpose is to develop the causes which finally led to the interference [illegible]. in the case of John Harrison.

Nicer Note □ at p 454

In the Journal of John & William Harrison [illegible] it is admitted that at the Third meeting there was a majority against them; but it must have been connected with circumstances [illegible], but now unknown; for the explanation looked for, by all who understood the subject, could not have varied much from that which afterwards took place in 1765, & which the Treasury himself was constrained to acquiesce in; whereas his present resolutions were absolutely a dead letter, without the funds necessary to make them available. Besides this strange difficulty, (entirely of his [illegible]) there was another beyond measure anomalous: which was that, by the lowest computation, his method of bringing the business to bear would have occupied [illegible] years; long within which Time, if favoured by Providence, hoped to see his Son return from the West Indies (as he actually did) with a success that would entitle him to a premium four times greater than that he was promised

by this Act, which was £5,000

" ~~of the Tinkler, & of the~~

~~the hearing this decision of the Court said Lord Norton said~~

~~"If that is the case, I am sure Harrison will get the money."~~

or at Hursley,
at Chesham, under an assumed name ~~of Chatfield~~

to the good people of

[redacted] — In despite of considerations so obvious, this Nobleman, "wise in his own conceit," attempted to show that if our Mechanic was did not conform to his resolves, he could not be intitled to another trial. Upon which Lord Sandwich, who was present, though not as one of these Commissioners, interfered, to say, ~~[illegible]~~

Note at ×259 Richard Cromwell in his retirement at Cheshunt, was difficult of access to the neighbouring gentlemen. The desire to know a person who had experienced such an extraordinary reverse of fortune was common among them, but this motive he was aware of, & although of a sociable turn, yett disposed to repulse their advances. He had however a chosen set, with whom he was wont to pass the cheerful bottle round [illegible]: & if, by much persuasion he was induced to add another good fellow to his conclave, the new comer was always welcomed by having to pass through a special initiatory process. He came on an appointed day, & the glass having circulated till the party grew mellow, the ex Protector suddenly took the candles & followed by the company, ascended to a garret where no furniture appeared but an old Trunk; the lid of which each in his turn pressed with the most ignoble part about him, & while so seated drank prosperity to Old England. After which, the Trunk being opened, was found filled with addresses from a great number of Towns, corporations & sundry folks, all tendering their lives,

& besetting

To be inserted after it

Appendix to the Work in Manuscript

life; & it precluded the Author from resorting to any other Patron, as it became, in his apprehension, a sort of profanation to withhold from the shade of that lamented Nobleman what had been addressed to his accomplished mind before the mortal scene closed on him in the fulness of foresight of a reputation, & a consequence to immeasurably contrasted with his outset in pursuit of fame & fortune. — It may

[illegible] &, what not? with the most decorous [illegible]
promptitude to Richard, by the grace of — successor to
my Lord Protector Oliver, of blessed memory. A few
choice specimens of these addresses were then read,
amidst peals of laughter, which closed the ceremony.

[illegible]

Minor Note at O above. It has been observed that the cus-
-tom of presenting addresses to our Sovereigns [illegible] on
their accession took its origin from [illegible] policy.

Preface 559 The Dedication [illegible], written in his Lordship's
lifetime, was addressed to [illegible] Baron Erskine: it could not be
prefixed to the Trait, but is retained in the [illegible],
from having originated in the remarkable circum-
-stance, that the honourable Thomas Erskine, afterwards
Lord high Chancellor of Great Britain, [illegible] 639 was a junior
Midshipman on board the Deptford man of war, in
which ship the Firebrand was taken out to Jamaica
on the first trial. This incident led to an acquaintance
& to sentiments of kindness between his Lordship
& the younger Harrison, which were retained during
[illegible] be proper to add, that the patronage sought
has no reference [illegible] to Lord Erskine's [illegible]
opinions, as a statesman, politics being wholly excluded from these
pages, — to the end that the work may be accept-
-able to all parties, [illegible] — to
[illegible] votaries of every political creed, except the republican.

reward ——— applies himself to the discovery of the Lon-
-gitude

Graham by whom he is prudently counselled

home & commences his first Machine

corrects the ships reckoning considerably

prescribed

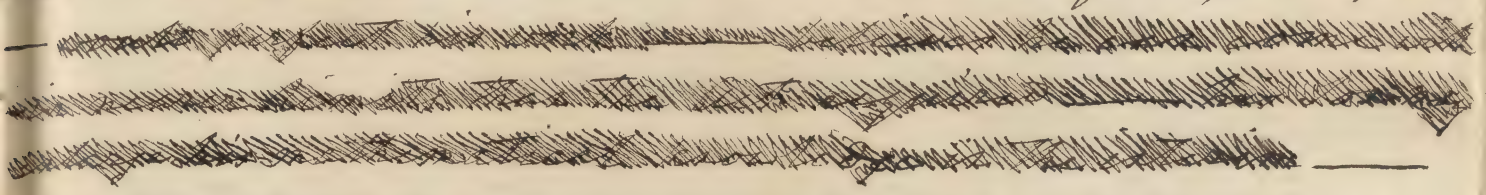
him another advance of £ 500

amount ——— Three of the Commissioners were deputed
to examine his work ———

Contents Chap. 1st

John Harrison an eminent person has long studied horological Mechanics before he heard of the Parliamentary ——— the proposition proclaimed ——— great difficulty caused by the irregular motion of a ship ——— he makes drawings of a Machine adapted to overcome it ——— repairs to London in 17 ——— is advised to introduce himself to Mr. George ——— he returns ——— takes it to London in 1735 ——— favourable opinion of the first mathematicians ——— the Machine is sent to Lisbon by Sir Charles Wager ——— ——— the Officers recommend to him to compress the size of it ——— the Commissioners of Longitude having in 1737 advanced him £500, he reduces the size in a second Machine ——— tries various experiments with it ——— he thinks it sufficiently exact for the nearest limits but does not solicit the ultimate trial ——— commences a third Machine which in 1741 procures ——— on the representations of Mr Graham ——— In 1746 the President & twelve Fellows of the Royal Society recommend him to the Board, & he receives a third advance to the same ——— ——— On the recommendation of Sir Hans Sloane, in 1749, he is honoured with the gold medal of the Royal Society which proposes to constitute him of their body ——— This he thankfully declines ——— his Son is chosen

He might now have submitted his Invention to the Test prescribed —— not answers for it, & why ——



—— he deviates from the form he had used —— begins a fourth Timekeeper like a Watch, but much larger —— his pocket watch —— the original of the modern chronometer —— The third Machine in 1757 is ready to be sent to sea —— the Commissioners would defer it —— their opinion rather irregular —— in 1760 the third Timekeeper is again given in as quite ready —— The fourth, or large Watch, answers beyond his expectations —— wants further examining —— in March 1761 the junior Harrison embarks for Portsmouth with the third Machine —— his Father goes to join him there with the fourth ——

Chap. 2nd

He could have achieved the largest reward 20 years before —— but he was a peculiar man —— an allusion to Frederic the great —— the ship arrives at Spithead —— William Harrison follows Lord Anson's directions —— but has much reason to complain of the inattention of that Nobleman —— of whom the preconceived idea was a mistake —— The Candidate suggests the astronomical observations necessary —— The Board of Longitude applies to the Royal Society —— whose Presidents & Council draw up a plan —— an objection by the Candidate allowed to be correct —— The University delegates are silent on these questions —— John Harrison continues his attendance at the Admiralty but to no purpose —— his Son

applies to the post

The candidate towards

The Lunar party directly opposed to the Views of the Mechanics —— Dr. Bradley so much superior to his Successor —— Three objections taken,

—— The Claimant candidate allowed to see, but not to examine the papers —— ~~Strange Inattention of the Astron~~

-Tory

writes respectfully to Viscount Anson but gets no answer —— he [redacted] Admiral [redacted] to enable him to return to London ——

[redacted]

Reflections on the conduct of the 1st. Lord of the Admiralty —— [redacted] —— gentlemanly demeanor of [redacted] the public —— The measures [redacted] which this spirit was met —— Dr. Bradley a remarkable illustration of it —— a Board is called 13th. July 1761 —— John Harrison receives the instructions for his Son's voyage —— The Deptford of 50 guns, bound for Jamaica, appointed for the trial —— Wm. Harrison sets off for Portsmouth again with the fourth Timekeeper —— [redacted] The third is not taken out —— embarks on November 16th. —— blowing weather —— They clear the Lizard on the 28th. —— transition from cold to heat —— small error of the Timekeeper —— The homeward voyage extremely tempestous —— The error little more than half of what the Act allowed ——

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— Letters from six of the Commissioners are preserved

the Chronicle time wasted or
the folly into which the Ref was converted.

Their singular ignorance of sea affairs

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Flemish Peasant ——— a gun -
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but a quiet man